QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS DOCUMENT DEFINITIONS

NOTE: *Sources of definitions are identified after each entry as follows: [1] Company Definition; [2] NQA-1-1997; [3] DOE/RW-0333P; [4] ANSI/NCSL Z540-1-1994; [5] 10 CFR 830. Information from sources other than the above are identified by title.*

acceptance. The documented determination by the receiving organization that work is suitable for the intended purpose. [3]

acceptance criteria. Specified limits placed on the performance, results, or other characteristics of an item, process, or service defined in codes, standards, or other requirement documents. [2]

acceptance test. Test of items to verify conformance to specified requirements and demonstrate their ability to satisfactorily perform their design requirements. [1]

activities affecting quality. The actions that affect the quality of an item or service to meet or demonstrate compliance to requirements. Examples of activities affecting quality include siting, designing, procuring, calibrating, handling, shipping, receiving, storing, cleaning, erecting, installing, inspecting, testing, operating, maintaining, refueling, modifying, and decommissioning. [1], [2]

adaptive maintenance (software). Software maintenance performed to make existing software usable in a changed environment. [1]

affected organization. An organization performing Program work subject to QARD requirements whose organizational relationships are defined in OCRWM Program documents. [3]

alternate calculations. Calculations that are made with alternate methods to verify correctness of the original calculation. [3]

analytical method data validation. The review of laboratory measurements, quality control, narrative, and analytical results in analytical data packages to evaluate the level to which analytical method requirements and statement-of-work requirements have been achieved. The primary purpose of analytical method data validation is to ensure legal or technical defensibility of the data. [1]

application (software). Software designed to fulfill the specific needs of a user, and software that is written where the user prescribes one or more instructions to generate data, manipulate data, or perform calculations. [3]

approval. The documented determination by a responsible organization that work is suitable for the intended purpose and shall be used as required. [3]

audit. A planned and documented activity performed to determine by investigation, examination, or evaluation of object evidence, the adequacy of and compliance with established procedures, instructions, drawings, and other applicable documents, and the effectiveness of implementation. An audit should not be confused with surveillance or inspection activities performed for the sole purpose of process control or product acceptance. [2]

auditor. An individual who is qualified to perform assigned portions of an audit. [3]

audit team leader. A lead auditor who is assigned to direct the efforts of an audit team. [3]

baseline (software). Software that has been formally reviewed and agreed upon, and that can only be changed through formal change control procedures. [2]

calibration. The set of operations which establish, under specified conditions, the relationship between values indicated by a measuring instrument or measuring system and the corresponding standard or known values derived from the standard. [4]

certificate of conformance. A document signed or otherwise authenticated by an authorized individual certifying the degree to which items or services meet specified requirements. [2], [3]

certification. The act of determining, verifying, and attesting in writing to the achievement or compliance with specified requirements. [3]

characteristic. A property or attribute of an item, process, or service that is distinct, describable, and measurable. [2], [3]

certifying authority. A person or group invested with a company charter to document in writing to the degree of achievement or compliance of items and services with specified requirements

co*gnizant quality engineer*. A person that has responsibility for providing QA support to a division, department, program/project or other line organizational unit. [1]

cognizant quality function (CQF). That group (QA Organization) or individual (QA representative) assigned to a line organization that provides QA support and services to that organization. [1]

commercial grade item. An item that is (1) not subject to design or specification requirements that are unique to nuclear facilities, (2) used in applications other than nuclear facilities, and (3) ordered from the manufacturer or supplier on the basis of specifications set forth in the manufacturer's published product description. [3]

computer program. A combination of computer instructions and data definitions that enables computer hardware to perform computational or control functions. Computer programs as encompassed by the QA program requirements documents are those used for (1) design analysis, (2) operations or process control, or (3) database or document control registers when used for sources of information for the preceding. [2]

condition adverse to quality. An all-inclusive term used in reference to any of the following: failures, malfunctions, deficiencies, defective items, and nonconformances. A state of noncompliance with quality assurance program requirements. A significant condition adverse to quality is one which, if uncorrected, could have a serious effect on safety or operability. [2]

configuration. The physical, functional, and operational characteristics of the structures, systems, components, or parts of the existing facility. [2]

configuration control. The process of identifying and defining the configuration items in a system, controlling the release and change of these items throughout the system life cycle, and recording and reporting the status of configuration items and change requests. [1]

configuration item (software). A collection of hardware or software elements treated as a unit for the purpose of configuration control. [2]

configuration management. The process that controls the activities, and interfaces, among design, construction, procurement, training, licensing, operations, and maintenance to ensure that the configuration of the facility is established, approved, and maintained. [2]

consumer grade. See definition of safety class.

controlled document. A document that is released within a system that imposes controls on the document's development, revision, and distribution. [1]

controlled distribution. A process that identifies the recipient and location of a specific document and its revision [1]

corrective action. Measures taken to rectify conditions adverse to quality and, where necessary, to preclude repetition. [2], [3]

corrective maintenance. Maintenance performed to correct errors in hardware or software. [1]

data. Information or a set of facts presented in a descriptive form. [1]

data quality objectives. The goals of a quantified or qualified level of uncertainty that a decision maker will accept in results derived from the environmental data. [1]

deficiency. A condition in characteristic, documentation, or procedure that renders the quality of a process or activity unacceptable or indeterminate against criteria from written requirement identified in an INEEL requirement or implementing procedure or a List A/B document. This does not include best management practices, and INEEL controlled document Guides and Program Description Documents, security findings and minor isolated administrative deficiencies (not filling in timecards, human resources), unless a negative trend appears. [1]

design authority. The organization having the responsibility and authority for approving the design bases, the configuration, and changes thereto. [2]

design basis. That information which identifies the specific functions to be performed by a structure, system, or component of a facility, and the specific values or ranges of values chosen for controlling parameters as reference bounds for design. These values may be (1) restraints derived from generally accepted "state-of-art" practices for achieving functional goals, or (2) requirements derived from analysis (based on calculations and/or experiments) of the effects of a postulated accident for which a structure, system, or component must meet its functional goals. [2]

design change. Any revision or alternation of the technical requirements defined by approved and issued design output documents and approved and issued changes thereto. [2], [3]

design constraints. Any elements that will restrict design options. [1]

design control. Activities that provide appropriate attention to design error and deficiency control, design changes, computer software design and control, technical reviews, peer reviews, control of experimental and development activities, qualification of data, and modification control. [1]

design (final). Approved design output documents and approved changes thereto. [2]

design input. Those criteria, parameters, design bases, regulatory requirements, or other design requirements upon which detailed final design is based. [2]

design output. Drawings, specifications, and other documents resulting from the translation of design input requirements of items. [3]

design process. A technical and management process that commences with identification of design input and ends with the issuance of design output documents. [3]

design review. A documented evaluation of design output during the design process to determine design adequacy and conformance to specified acceptance criteria. [3]

deviation. A departure from specified requirements. [2]

document. Any written or pictorial information describing, defining, specifying, reporting, or certifying activities, requirements, procedures, or results. **Note:** A document is not considered to be a quality assurance record until it satisfies the definition of a quality assurance record. [2]

document control. The act of assuring that documents are reviewed for adequacy, approved for distribution by authorized personnel and distributed to the staff and location where the prescribed activity is performed. The term document control is also used to describe the group that performs this action. [1]

employee concern. A concern raised by an employee that may include, but not be limited to allegations of suspected violations of law, regulation, company policy, or standards of business conduct; issues of fair treatment; or issues concerning nuclear safety or radiological working conditions at NRC-licensed facilities managed by the INEEL, such as Fort St. Vrain or Three Mile Island core debris spent fuel storage facilities. [1]

environmental aspect. An element of an organization's activities, products, or services that can interact with the environment. *[ANSI/ISO 14001-1996]*

environmental data. Data that may include chemical, toxicological, ecological, radiological, and physical data arising from environmental samples, or from the operation of environmental technologies operated either in the field or at pilot test scale and configured exactly as to be initially used in the field. [1]

expedited change. An abbreviated method of revising a document at the work location where the document is used when the normal change process would cause unnecessary delays. [3]

external organization(s). Companies, special interest groups, state agencies, DOE counterparts or other work groups that are outside the company's organization structure or influence. [1]

field sampling plan. A document that describes environmental sample collection and analysis activities. Analytical aspects are usually restricted to request for analysis information, and allows analysis to proceed under existing standard methods, quality control and laboratory quality assurance project plans. [1]

field surveying. The process of determining the boundaries, area, elevation, and location of land, structures, reference points, or other designated features either on, above, or below the earth surface relative to a permanent system of horizontal and vertical controls. Examples of work that have potential to require field surveying services for location determinations include site characterization, explorations, and installations. [3]

graded approach. A process by which the level of analysis, documentation, and actions necessary to comply with a requirement are commensurate with the relative importance to safety, safeguards, and security; the magnitude of any hazard involved; the life-cycle stage of the facility; the programmatic mission of a facility; the particular characteristics of the facility; complexity; economic value; and other relevant factors. [1]

guidance. A suggested practice that is not mandatory in programs intended to comply with this Standard. The word "should" denotes guidance; the word "shall" denotes a requirement. [2]

hold point: Hold points are procedure steps at which the user must wait for another person to do something or for some other event to occur. Hold points are designated by using a descriptive phrase, such as RADIOLOGICAL HOLD, that indicates the type of hold involved. [1]

Independent (inspection, test and nondestructive examination). Performed by qualified personnel other than those who performed or directly supervised the work. For work subject to DOE/RW-0333P, the personnel must be independent of the organization directly responsible for the work [1], [2], [3]

independent technical review. A documented, traceable review performed by qualified personnel who are independent of those who performed the work. Technical reviews are in-depth, critical reviews, analyses, and evaluations of software, documentation, or data that require verification for applicability, correctness, adequacy, and completeness. [1]

indoctrination. A method of training designed to familiarize personnel in fundamental criteria, program elements, responsibilities, and authority applicable to assigned tasks. [3]

in-process. The time that an item is being controlled under a normal work process (i.e., maintenance, construction, modification, testing, inspection) and the process has not yet been completed. [1]

in-service inspection. Examinations, measurements and tests required on nuclear facilities that are governed by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code Section XI, Rules for In-service Inspection of Nuclear Power Plant Components. [1]

inspection. An examination or measurement to verify whether an item or activity conforms to specified requirements. [2]

inspector. A person independent of the work performed who verifies through examination or measurements whether an item or activity conforms to specified requirements. [1]

issue. An inclusive term used to define a problem requiring management attention. Issues include failures, malfunctions, deficiencies, defective items, non-conformances or conditions or actions that have a reasonable potential to cause adverse operational, environmental, safety and health, or quality assurance consequences. [1]

item. An all inclusive term used in place of any of the following: appurtenance, assembly, component, equipment, material, module, part, structure, subassembly, subsystem, system, unit, or support system. [2]

lead auditor. An individual who is certified to organize, perform, and direct an audit; report audit results; and evaluate related corrective actions. [3]

Level I personnel. Level I personnel are those personnel capable of performing and documenting the results of designated inspections or tests. [1]

Level II personnel. Level II personnel are those personnel who have Level I capabilities for the corresponding inspection or test category or class and have demonstrated capabilities in:

- Inspection or test planning
- Advanced preparation, including the preparation and setup of related equipment, as appropriate
- Supervising or monitoring the inspections or tests
- Supervising and certifying lower-level personnel
- Evaluating the validity and acceptability of results. [1]

Level III personnel. Level III personnel shall have Level II capabilities for the corresponding category or class. In addition, Level III personnel shall also be capable of evaluating the adequacy of specific programs used to train, qualify, and certify personnel. [1]

lifetime records Those quality records which would be of significant value in demonstrating capability for safe operation; maintaining, reworking, repairing, replacing or modifying an item; determining the cause of an accident or malfunction of an item; or providing required baseline data for in-service inspection. [2]

line organization. Any organization that is responsible for conducting work. [1], [DOE G 450.4-1]

low safety consequence. See definition of safety class.

management assessment. (1) A quality assurance program verification that is conducted by management above or outside the Quality Assurance organization and that evaluates the scope, status, adequacy, programmatic compliance, and implementation effectiveness of the quality assurance program. [3] (2) An evaluation by line management of work, processes, and activities for which they have assigned responsibility. [1]

measurement standard. A material measure, measuring instrument, reference material, or system intended to define, realize, conserve, or reproduce a unit of one or more known values of a quantity to serve as a reference. [4]

measuring and test equipment (M&TE). All of the measuring instruments, measurement standards, reference materials, and auxiliary apparatus that are necessary to perform a measurement. Note: The term M&TE includes measuring equipment used for process monitoring, data collection, testing, inspection, and calibration of other instruments. Measuring and test equipment is taken to encompass measuring instruments and measurement standards. A reference material is considered to be another type of measurement standard. [1], [4]

minor changes. Inconsequential editorial changes. Changes within the original interpretation of the document to correct grammar, punctuation, spelling, usage, position titles, organization names, or document numbers or titles, or to renumber sections or attachments, provided the work sequence is not altered. A change in organization title accompanied by a change in responsibilities is not a minor change. [1]

mission critical (SSC). A structure, system or component that is necessary to prevent or mitigate substantial interruption of operation or severe cost impacts, or to satisfy mission considerations. [1]

model. A representation of a process, system, or phenomenon, along with any hypotheses required to describe the process or system or explain the phenomenon, often mathematically. [3]

nonconformance. A deficiency in characteristic, documentation, or procedure that renders the quality of an item or activity unacceptable or indeterminate. [2]

nonpermanent records. Nonpermanent records are those required to show evidence that an activity was performed in accordance with the applicable requirements but need not be retained for the life of the item because they do not meet the criteria for lifetime records. [2]*NRC licensed facility*. Includes facilities, programs, and activities performed by BBWI subject to NRC licensing requirements. [1]

nuclear facility. Those activities or operations that involve radioactive and/or fissionable materials in such form and quantity that a hazard potentially exists to the employees or the general public. A nuclear facility includes reactor and nonreactor nuclear facilities. This definition includes activities that directly or indirectly affect nuclear safety. Some examples of areas that can have an indirect effect on nuclear safety include training, design, procurement, manufacture, inspection, record keeping, and maintenance, whether performed within or external to the facility. [5]

nuclear quality assurance audit. An audit performed at a nuclear facility against the requirements of ASME NQA-1 or similar nuclear industry standard. [1]

objective evidence. Any documented statement of fact, other information, or record, either quantitative or qualitative, pertaining to the quality of an item or activity, based on observations, measurements, or tests which can be verified. [2], [3]

Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management (OCRWM). The organization within the Department of Energy established by the Nuclear Waste Policy Act to provide guidance and direction to all organization participating in the OCRWM program to ensure that activities related to spent fuel and high-level waste programs are performed in a way that protects the health and safety of the public and workers, the quality of the environment, and meet the regulatory basis for the licensing of a storage and/or Monitored Geologic Repository. [3]

Owner. See definition of system engineer.

peer. A person having technical expertise in the subject matter to be reviewed to a degree at least equivalent to that needed for the original work. [3]

perfective maintenance (software). Software maintenance performed to improve the performance, maintainability, or reliability of software or to meet revised performance requirements. [1]

performance. The time-related issues of software operation such as speed, recovery time, response time, etc. [2]

personnel qualification. See *Qualification (Personnel)*. [3]

post-maintenance test. Any appropriate documented testing or standard checkout and verification performed following maintenance to verify that a particular piece of equipment is operable based on its design criteria, and confirms the original deficiency has been corrected, no new deficiencies have been created, and the equipment is ready to return to service. [1]

Price Anderson Amendments Act of 1988 (PAAA). An act of Congress that requires regulation of contractor managed activities associated with nuclear and radiological safety at facilities operated for DOE. These regulations are promulgated under 10 CFR 820, 830, 834 and 835. The applicability of these regulations to INEEL managed activities are identified in implementation plans submitted by the company and approved by DOE. [1]

procedure. A document that specifies or describes how an activity is to be performed. [2]

process. A series of actions that achieves an end result or accomplishes work. [3]

procurement document. Purchase orders, contracts, specifications, or other documents used to define technical and quality assurance requirements for the procurement of items or services. [3]

purchaser. The organization or individual responsible for procurement of a specific item. The purchaser is the primary interface between the company and the supplier. [1]

qualification (personnel). The characteristics or abilities gained through education, training, or experience as measured against established requirements, such as standards or tests, that qualify an individual to perform a required function. [2]

qualification testing. A test that is intended to provide a desired level of confidence that an item meets specified criteria. [3]

quality assurance. All those planned and systematic actions necessary to provide adequate confidence that an item will perform satisfactorily in service. [3]

quality assurance project plan (QAPjP). A document that presents, in specific terms, the policies, organization, objectives, functional activities, and specific quality assurance and quality control activities designed to achieve the data quality goals of the specific project(s) or continuing operation(s). [1]

quality assurance record. A completed document (or other medium) that furnishes evidence that items or work comply with requirements. [3]

Quality Assurance Requirements and Description (QARD). The QARD is the principal document that describes the quality assurance requirements established by DOE for the OCRWM program. The requirements of the QARD apply to all organizations performing work for, or to be accepted by, OCRWM. [3]

Quality List (Q-List). A list of safety class and safety significant structures, systems, and components. [1]

quality program plan (QPP). A document generated when there is a need for a program or project to depart from the quality assurance program and its implementing procedures. A QPP is used to identify unique customer quality assurance requirements applicable to a particular program or project and provides an index or a description of the procedures that implement program requirements. [1]

receiving. Taking delivery of an item at a designated location. [2]

reference standard. A standard, generally of the highest metrological quality available at a given location, from which measurements made at that location are derived. [4]

regression testing. Selective retesting of a system or component to verify that modifications have not caused unintended effects and that the system or component still complies with its specified requirements. [3]

reject/rejection. An inspection result in which the item/attribute did not meet specified acceptance criteria. [1]

release (software). The formal notification and distribution of approved software. [3]

remedial action. The actions taken to correct specifically identified conditions adverse to quality. [1], [3]

repair. The process of restoring an item to a condition such that the capability of an item to function reliably and safely is unimpaired even though that item still does not conform to the original requirement. [3]

responsible manager. The manager/supervisor who is responsible and held accountable for an activity or action. [1]

rework. The process by which an item is restored to original specifications by completion or correction. [3]

right of access. The procurement requirement that permits the purchaser or designated representative to enter the premises of a supplier for verification purposes. [3]

root cause. The identified cause of a condition adverse to quality that, if corrected, will preclude recurrence or greatly reduce the probability of recurrence of the same or similar condition adverse to quality. [3]

safety class, safety significant, low safety consequence, and consumer grade. Safety category designators used to identify the level of rigor applied to activities associated with systems, structures, and components (SSCs) based upon varying levels of potential consequence of their safety function if any. Safety class is for SSCs that have the highest potential safety consequences. Safety significant is for SSCs having moderate potential safety consequences. Low safety consequence is for SSCs having low potential safety consequences. Consumer grade is for SSCs not identified in the above safety categories. [1]

safety significant. See definition for safety class.

safety concern. . An issue that has reasonable potential to cause adverse environmental, safety and health, or quality assurance consequences but does not deviate from written requirements. [1]

sampling and analysis plan. A planning document for environmental projects or programs that functions both as a Field Sampling Plan and as a QA Project Plan. [1]

scientific investigation. Any observation, identification, description, experimental study, or analysis and explanation of natural phenomena. [3]

service. The performance of activities such as design, construction, fabrication, inspection, environmental remediation, waste management, laboratory sample analysis, nondestructive examination/testing, environmental qualification, equipment qualification, repair or installation, or the like. [2], [3], [DOE 0 414.1A]

significant condition adverse to quality. A condition adverse to quality which, if uncorrected, could have a serious effect on safety or the ability to isolate waste or is a serious/repetitive material or programmatic issue. [3]

site characterization. The program of exploration and research both in the laboratory and the field that is undertaken to establish the geologic conditions and the ranges of parameters of a particular site that are relevant to the implementing document. [3]

shall. See definition of the term guidance. [2]

should. See definition of the term guidance. [2]

software. Computer programs, procedures, rules, and associated documentation and data pertaining to the operation of a computer system. [2]

software item. Source code, object code, job control code, control data, or a collection of these items that function as a single unit. [3]

software life cycle. The period of time that begins when a software product is conceived and ends when the software product is no longer available for routine use. The software life cycle typically includes a requirements phase, a design phase, an implementation phase, a test phase, an installation and acceptance phase, an operation and maintenance phase, and sometimes a retirement phase. [3]

software quality assurance plan. A plan for the development of software products necessary to provide adequate confidence that the software conforms to established requirements. [2]

software validation. The test and evaluation of the completed software to ensure compliance with software requirements. [2], [3]

software verification. The process of determining whether or not the product of a given phase of the software development cycle fulfills the requirements imposed by the previous phase. [2], [3]

special process. A process, the results of which are highly dependent on the control of the process or the skill of the operators, or both, and in which the specified quality cannot be readily determined by inspection or test of the product. [3]

special test. A test that is outside the scope of other types of tests such as acceptance, operational, or post-maintenance testing, that is typically requested by the Design Organization (for example, a test utilized to validate proposed design or gather data). [1]

spent nuclear fuel activity. An activity that has been evaluated and identified, in accordance with company procedures, as a quality affecting activity for spent nuclear fuel and high-level waste that apply to the requirements of DOE/RW-0333P, U.S. Department of Energy Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management, Quality Assurance Requirements and Description. [1]

standards. (1) A term used to describe the results of standardization efforts that have been approved by recognized authorities. Standards refer to publications describing an acceptable method for implementing or performing an activity. *[DOE-ID O 414.A]* (2) A material measure, measuring instrument, reference material, or system intended to define, realize, conserve, or reproduce a unit of one or more known values of a quantity to serve as a reference. [5]

status indicator. Written, pictorial, or other visual or recorded information describing the status of an item. [1]

stop work order. A formal directive issued by management that work must be stopped until resolution of the related significant condition averse to quality. [3]

structures, systems, and components. Structures are elements that provide support or enclosure, such as buildings, freestanding tanks, basins, dikes, and stacks. *Systems* are collections of components assembled to perform a function, such as heating, ventilating, and air conditioning, control systems, control systems, utility systems, reactor cooling systems, or fuel storage systems. *Components* are items of equipment such as pumps, valves, and relays; or elements of a larger array such as computer software, lengths of pipe, elbows, or reducers. [1]

subject matter expert (SME). Someone who has significant technical knowledge and expertise relevant to the deficiency or topic area, usually through education, training, experience, or certification. [1]

supplier. Any individual or organization who furnishes items or services in accordance with a procurement document. All-inclusive term used in place of the following: vendor, seller, contractor, subcontractor, dealer, fabricator, consultant, manufacturer, distributor, and their subtier levels. [1]

surveillance. The act of observing real-time activities and/or reviewing documentation to verify conformance with specified requirements and to evaluate their adequacy and effectiveness. [3]

surveillance test. Periodic test to verify that structures, systems, and components continue to function or are in a state of readiness to perform their functions. [1]

suspect/counterfeit item. An item whose documentation, appearance, performance, material, or other characteristics are knowingly misrepresented by the vendor, supplier, distributor, or manufacturer. *[DOE G 440.1-6]*

system engineer. The design authority person or persons assigned by the program, project, or facility manager to (a)develop technical expertise and knowledge; (b) ensure technical adequacy of the structure, system, or component; (c) monitor and track the status of the system (especially during changes); (e) conduct and/or observe equipment performance monitoring; (f) review and approve post-modification and post maintenance tests; and (f) ensure design documents accurately reflect the design basis. [1]

technical justification. A statement defining the basis for the proposed course of action. This basis must be founded on statements of fact derived from calculations, evaluations, codes, standards, documented history, or other technical sources. Sufficient detail must exist to allow a peer to confirm the validity of the statement. [1]

technical specialist. An individual who is assigned to an audit team when the scope, complexity, or special nature of the work to be audited warrants assistance from a technical standpoint. [3]

technical support organization. The group that is responsible for providing technical support to the design organization for disciplines such as inspection, criticality analysis, industrial safety, radiation protection, environmental engineering, or computer programming. [1]

test/testing. An element of verification for determination of the capability of an item to meet specified requirements by subjecting the item to a set of chemical, physical, environmental, or operating conditions. [2], [3]

test case. A specific set of test data and associated procedures developed for a particular objective, such as to exercise a particular program path or to verify compliance with a specific requirement. [3]

test plan. A document describing the approach to be taken for intended testing activities. The plan typically identifies the item to be tested, the testing to be performed, test sequences, personnel requirements, and evaluation criteria. [2]

traceability (item). The ability to trace the history, application, or location of an item and like items or activities by means of recorded identification. [2]

traceability (calibration). The property of a result of a measurement whereby it can be related to appropriate standards, generally national or international standards, through an unbroken chain of comparisons. [4]

training. Systematic process provided to personnel so that they achieve proficiency, maintain proficiency, and adapt to changes in technology, methods, processes, or responsibilities as necessary to perform assigned tasks. [3]

unreviewed safety question (USQ). A situation involving a temporary or permanent change to the nuclear entity or procedures, a proposed test or experiment not described in the existing safety analyses, or the identification of an analytical inadequacy (1) if the probability of occurrence or the consequences of an accident or malfunction of equipment important to safety previously evaluated by safety analyses could be increased; (2) if the possibility for an accident or malfunction of a different type than any evaluated previously by safety analyses could be created; or (3) if any margin of safety, as defined in the basis for any Technical Safety Requirement, could be reduced. *[DOE Order 5480.21, Chapter IV, paragraph 2.a/Company definition]*

use-as-is. A disposition permitted for a nonconforming item when it has been established that the item is satisfactory for its intended use. [2]

validate. The act of determining whether a completed corrective action has eliminated, or can be reasonably expected to eliminate, the root cause and contributing causes of a deficiency such that recurrence of the deficiency or similar deficiencies will be prevented. [1]

verification. The act of reviewing, inspecting, testing, checking, auditing, or otherwise determining and documenting whether items, processes, services, or documents conform to specified requirements. [3]

verification (calibration). Evidence by calibration that specified requirements have been met. In connection with the management of measuring equipment, verification provides a means for checking that the deviations between values indicated by a measuring instrument and corresponding known values are consistently smaller than the limits of permissible error defined in a standard, regulation, or specification peculiar to the management of the measuring equipment.

verify. The act of reviewing, inspecting, testing, checking, auditing, or otherwise determining whether items, processes, services, or documents conform to specified requirements. For deficiency reports, the verification is performed by an individual who is independent of the deficiency corrective actions. [1]

waiver. Documented authorization to depart from specified requirements. [2]

*waste analysis plan (WAP). A d*ocument that routinely functions as a QA Project Plan and sampling and analysis plan for RCRA purposes of waste characterization. The WAP guides the sampling and analysis of wastes received, treated, or stored at RCRA permitted or interim status treatment, storage and disposal units. [1]

witness point. Witness points are procedure steps at which the user must wait for another person to independently observe as the user performs work to procedure, specification, drawings or other forms of criteria. [1]

work-for-others. The performance of work for non-DOE entities by DOE contractor personnel and/or the utilization of DOE facilities that is not directly funded by DOE appropriations. *[DOE O 481.1]*